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GOVERNMENT OF GOA



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NOTE

There are two Extraordinary issues to the Official Gazette, Series I No. 49 dated 4-3-2010 as follows:—

- (1) Extraordinary dated 4-3-2010 from pages 2611 to 2612 regarding Amendments to Schedule 'B' appended to the Goa Value Added Tax Act, 2005.
- (2) Extraordinary (No. 2) dated 5-3-2010 from pages 2613 to 2614 regarding Market Borrowing Programme of State Government, 2009-10.

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GOVERNMENT OF GOA

Department of Labour

Inspectorate of Factories & Boilers
Institute of Safety, Occupational Health and Environment

Notification

VI/BLR/(2)/A-117/a

The following draft rules which the Government of Goa proposes to make so as to further amend the Goa, Daman and Diu Boiler Rules, 1983, are hereby pre-published as required by Section 31 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (Central Act No. 5 of 1923), for information of the persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft rules will be taken into consideration by the Government on the expiry of three months from the date of

publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette.

All objections and suggestions to the said draft rules may be forwarded to the Secretary (Factories and Boilers), Government of Goa, Secretariat, Porvorim, before the expiry of said period of three months from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette.

DRAFT RULES

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 read with sub-section (2) of section 31 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (Central Act No. 5 of 1923), and all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Government of Goa, hereby makes the following rules so as to further amend the Goa, Daman and Diu Boiler Rules, 1983, namely:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (1) These rules may be called the Goa Boiler (Second Amendment) Rules, 2010.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. *Amendment of rule 36.*— In rule 36 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Boiler Rules, 1983 (hereinafter called the principal Rules):—

(i) For sub-rule (2), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) *Inspection fees.*— Fees for renewal of certificate of boilers shall be calculated on the basis of rating and shall be levied in accordance with the following scale, namely:—

For boiler rating not exceeding 9.3 sq. mts.	Rs. 1500/-
For boiler rating exceeding 9.3 sq. mts. but not exceeding 27.9 sq. mts.	Rs. 1875/-
For boiler rating exceeding 27.9 sq. mts. but not exceeding 45.9 sq. mts.	Rs. 2250/-
For boiler rating exceeding 45.9 sq. mts. but not exceeding 65.1 sq. mts.	Rs. 2625/-
For boiler rating exceeding 65.1 sq. mts. but not exceeding 83.7 sq. mts.	Rs. 3000/-
For boiler rating exceeding 83.7 sq. mts. but not exceeding 102.3 sq. mts.	Rs. 3375/-
For boiler rating exceeding 102.3 sq. mts. but not exceeding 186 sq. mts.	Rs. 3750/-
For boiler rating exceeding 186 sq. mts. but not exceeding 372 sq. mts.	Rs. 4125/-
For boiler rating exceeding 372 sq. mts. but not exceeding 558 sq. mts.	Rs. 4500/-
For boiler rating exceeding 558 sq. mts. but not exceeding 774 sq. mts.	Rs. 5250/-
For boiler rating exceeding 774 sq. mts. but not exceeding 930 sq. mts.	Rs. 6000/-
For boiler rating exceeding 930 sq. mts. but not exceeding 1116 sq. mts.	Rs. 6750/-
For boiler rating exceeding 1116 sq. mts. but not exceeding 1302 sq. mts.	Rs. 7500/-
For boiler rating exceeding 1302 sq. mts. but not exceeding 1488 sq. mts.	Rs. 8250/-
For boiler rating exceeding 1488 sq. mts. but not exceeding 1674 sq. mts.	Rs. 9000/-
For boiler rating exceeding 1674 sq. mts. but not exceeding 1860 sq. mts.	Rs. 10500/-
For boiler rating exceeding 1860 sq. mts. but not exceeding 2046 sq. mts.	Rs. 12000/-
For boiler rating exceeding 2046 sq. mts. but not exceeding 2232 sq. mts.	Rs. 13500/-
For boiler rating exceeding 2232 sq. mts. but not exceeding 2418 sq. mts.	Rs. 15000/-
For boiler rating exceeding 2418 sq. mts. but not exceeding 2604 sq. mts.	Rs. 16500/-
For boiler rating exceeding 2604 sq. mts. but not exceeding 2790 sq. mts.	Rs. 18000/-
Above 2790 sq. mts., for every 186 sq. mts. or part thereof, an additional fee shall be charged.	Rs. 750/-
Fees for ordinary inspection of a miniature boiler shall be	Rs. 750/-

Provided that when any owner is willing to accept a renewed certificate for less than twelve months in order to approximate the date of annual inspection to the date on which other boilers in the locality are inspected, a certificate for such period of less than twelve months, as may be necessary for such approximation of dates, may be granted at a reduced fee to be calculated at one twelfth of the ordinary fee for each full month, portion of a month will be reckoned as one full month.”

(ii) in sub-rule (3),—

(A) in clause (a),—

(a) in sub-clause (i), for the letters and figures “Rs. 500/-”, the letters and figures “Rs. 750/-” shall be substituted.

(b) in sub-clause (ii), for the letters and figures “Rs. 250/-”, the letters and figures “Rs. 375/-” shall be substituted.

(B) in clause (b),—

(a) in sub-clause (i), for the letters and figures “Rs. 750/-”, the letters and figures “Rs. 1125/-” shall be substituted.

(b) in sub-clause (ii), for the letters and figures “Rs. 500/-”, the letters and figures “Rs. 750/-” shall be substituted.

(C) in clause (c), for the letters and figures “Rs. 50/-”, and “Rs. 500/-”, wherever they occurs the letters and figures “Rs. 75/-”, and “Rs. 750/-” shall be respectively substituted.

(iii) in sub-rule (4), in clause (a),—

(A) in sub-clause (i) and (ii) for the letters and figures “Rs. 750/-”, the letters and figures “Rs. 1125/-” shall be substituted.

(B) in sub-clause (iii), for the letters and figures “Rs. 400/-”, the letters and figures “Rs. 600/-” shall be substituted.

3. Insertion of new **rule 38-A**.— After rule 38 of the principal Rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

After **Rule-38** the following shall be added

“38-A. *Fees for approval of and renewal*.— The fees for the approval of following firms and renewal of its approval shall be calculated on the basis of rates levied in accordance with the following scale, namely:—

	Rs.
a. (i) for approval of firm for pipe fabrication	2000/-
(ii) for renewal of approval as pipe fabrication firm	1250/-
b. (i) for approval of firm as boiler repairer/erector	2000/-
(ii) for renewal of approval as boiler repairer/erector firm	1250/-
c. (i) for approval of firm for manufacture of boilers, economisers, pipes, tubes, pressure vessels and heat exchangers	8000/-
(ii) for renewal of approval of firm for manufacturer of boilers, economisers, pipes, tubes, pressure vessels and heat exchangers	4250/-
d. (i) for approval of firm for manufacture of castings, forgings, valves, forged-flanges and such other fittings	5000/-
(ii) for renewal of approval of firm for manufacture of castings, forgings, valves, forged-flanges and such other fittings	2750/-
e. (i) for approval of firm for manufacture of plate flanges	3500/-
(ii) for renewal of approval of firm for manufacture of plate flanges	2000/-
f. (i) for approval of testing laboratory	3500/-
(ii) for renewal of approval of testing laboratory	2000/-
g. (i) for approval of electrode manufacturer (initial qualification)	2000/-
(ii) for renewal of approval of electrode manufacturer (periodical testing)	1250/-

4. *Amendment of rule 41.*— in rule 41 of the principal Rules, for the letters and figures “Rs. 200/-”, the letters and figures “Rs. 300/-” shall be substituted.

5. *Amendment of rule 42.*— in rule 42 of the principal Rules, for the letters and figures “Rs. 100/-”, the letters and figures “Rs. 150/-” shall be substituted.

6. *Amendment of rule 52.*— in rule 52 of the principal Rules, for the words, “rupees two hundred”, the words “rupees three hundred” shall be substituted.

By order and in the name of the
Governor of Goa.

S. M. Paranjape, Chief Inspector of Factories
and Boilers & ex officio Joint Secretary.

Panaji, 3rd March, 2010.



Department of Law & Judiciary

Legal Affairs Division

Notification

10/1/2009-LA/44

The Metro Railways (Amendment) Act, 2009 (Central Act No. 34 of 2009), which has been passed by Parliament and assented to by the President of India on 26-8-2009 and published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 1, dated 27-8-2009, is hereby published for general information of the public.

Julio Barbosa Noronha, Under Secretary
(Law).

Porvorim, 2nd March, 2010.

THE METRO RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2009

AN

ACT

*further to amend the Metro Railways
(Construction of Works) Act, 1978 and to
amend the Delhi Metro Railway (Operation
and Maintenance) Act, 2002.*

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Sixtieth
Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

Preliminary

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (1)
This Act may be called the Metro Railways
(Amendment) Act, 2009.

(2) It shall come into force on such date
as the Central Government may, by
notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

CHAPTER II

Amendment to the Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act, 1978

2. *Amendment of section 1.*— In
the Metro Railways (Construction of
Works) Act, 1978 (hereafter in this 33 of 1978.
Chapter referred to as the Metro
Railways Act), in section 1, in sub-
section (3), for the portion
beginning with the words “such
other metropolitan city” and ending
with the words “to that city
accordingly”, the following shall be
substituted, namely:—

“the National Capital Region, such other
metropolitan city and metropolitan area,
after consultation with the State
Government, and with effect from such date
as may be specified in that notification and
thereupon the provisions of this Act shall
apply to the National Capital Region, such
metropolitan city or metropolitan area
accordingly.”.

3. *Substitution of words “metropolitan city” by words “metropolitan city, metropolitan area and National Capital Region”.*— In the Metro Railways Act, for the words “metropolitan city” occurring in clause (h) of sub-section (1) of section 2, clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 4 and clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 32, the words “metropolitan city, metropolitan area and the National Capital Region” shall be substituted.

4. *Amendment of section 2.*— In section 2 of the Metro Railways Act, in sub-section (1),—

(i) after clause (h), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(ha) “metropolitan area” shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (c) of article 243P of the Constitution;’;

(ii) after clause (o), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(oa) “National Capital Region” means the National Capital Region as defined in clause (f) of section 2 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985;’. 2 of 1985.

CHAPTER III

Amendment to the Delhi Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002

5. *Substitution of references to “metropolitan city of Delhi” by references to “National Capital Region and any other metropolitan area”.*— Throughout the Delhi Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002 (hereafter 60 of 2002. in this Chapter referred to as the Delhi Metro Railway Act), for the words “metropolitan city of Delhi” wherever they occur, the words “the National Capital Region, metropolitan city and metropolitan area” shall be substituted.

6. *Amendment of section 1.*— In section 1 of the Delhi Metro Railway Act, for sub-sections

(1) and (2), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

“(1) This Act may be called the Metro Railways (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002.

(2) It extends in the first instance to the National Capital Region and the Central Government may, by notification, after consultation with the State Government, extend this Act to such other metropolitan area and metropolitan city, except the metropolitan city of Calcutta, and with effect from such date as may be specified in that notification and thereupon the provisions of this Act shall apply to that metropolitan area or metropolitan city accordingly.”.

7. *Amendment of section 2.*— In section 2 of the Delhi Metro Railway Act, in sub-section (1),—

(i) for clause (a), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

‘(a) “Central Government”, in relation to technical planning and safety of metro railways, means the Ministry of the Government of India dealing with Railways;

(aa) “Claims Commissioner” means a Claims Commissioner appointed under section 48;’;

(ii) for clause (h), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

‘(h) “metropolitan area” shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (c) of article 243P of the Constitution;

(ha) “metropolitan city” means the metropolitan city of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi or Madras;’;

(iii) after clause (k), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

‘(ka) “National Capital Region” means the National Capital Region as defined in clause (f) of section 2 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985;’. 2 of 1985.

8. *Amendment of section 6.*— In section 6 of the Delhi Metro Railway Act, in sub-section (2), after clause (b), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—

“(ba) develop any metro railway land for commercial use;

(bb) provide for carriage of passengers by integrated transport services or any other mode of transport;”.

9. *Amendment of section 7.*— Section 7 of the Delhi Metro Railway Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) thereof and after sub-section (1) as so renumbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2) The Commissioner shall function under the administrative control of the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety appointed under section 5 of the Railways Act, 1989.”. 24 of 1989.

10. *Substitution of new section for section 12.*— For section 12 of the Delhi Metro Railway Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

“12. *Annual report.*— The Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety shall, for each financial year, prepare in such form, and within such time, as may be prescribed, an annual report giving a full account of the activities of the Commissioners during the financial year immediately preceding the financial year in which such report is prepared and forward copies thereof to the Central Government.”.

11. *Amendment of section 13.*— In section 13 of the Delhi Metro Railway Act, for the

word “Commissioner”, the words “Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety” shall be substituted.

12. *Amendment of section 23.*— In section 23 of the Delhi Metro Railway Act, in sub-section (1), for the words “Hindi and English”, the words “Hindi, English and official language of the State in which such station is located” shall be substituted.

13. *Amendment of section 26.*— In section 26 of the Delhi Metro Railway Act, in sub-section (1), the words “a small” shall be omitted.

14. *Amendment of section 34.*— In section 34 of the Delhi Metro Railway Act, for sub-section (4), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(4) The Central Government and the State Government shall nominate one member each to the Fare Fixation Committee:

Provided that a person who is or has been an Additional Secretary to the Government of India or holds or has held an equivalent post in the Central Government or the State Government shall be qualified to be nominated as a member.”.

15. *Amendment of section 38.*— In section 38 of the Delhi Metro Railway Act, in sub-section (2), for the words “Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi”, the words “State Government” shall be substituted.

16. *Amendment of section 85.*— In section 85 of the Delhi Metro Railway Act,—

(i) in sub-section (1), for the words “Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi”, the words “State Government” shall be substituted;

(ii) in sub-section (2), for the words “Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi in the Delhi Gazette”, the words “State Government” shall be substituted.

Notification

10/1/2009-LA/43

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (Central Act No. 35 of 2009), which has been passed by Parliament and assented to by the President of India on 26-8-2009 and published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 1, dated 27-8-2009, is hereby published for general information of the public.

Julio Barbosa Noronha, Under Secretary (Law).

Porvorim, 2nd March, 2010.

THE RIGHT OF CHILDREN TO FREE
AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION
ACT, 2009

Arrangement of sections

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THE SCHEDULE

THE RIGHT OF CHILDREN TO FREE
AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION
ACT, 2009

AN

ACT

*to provide for free and compulsory education
to all children of the age of six to fourteen
years.*

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Sixtieth
Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

Preliminary

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—

(1) This Act may be called the Right of Children
to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

(2) It shall extend to the whole of India
except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as
the Central Government may, by notification
in the Gazette, appoint.

2. *Definitions.*— In this Act, unless the
context otherwise requires,—

(a) “appropriate Government” means—

(i) in relation to a school established,
owned or controlled by the Central
Government, or the administrator of the
Union territory, having no legislature, the
Central Government;

(ii) in relation to school, other than the
school referred to in sub-clause (i),
established within the territory of—

(A) a State, the State Government;

(B) a Union territory having legislature,
the Government of that Union territory;

(b) “capitation fee” means any kind of
donation or contribution or payment other than
the fee notified by the school;

(c) “child” means a male or female child of
the age of six to fourteen years;

(d) “child belonging to disadvantaged
group” means a child belonging to the
Scheduled Caste, the Scheduled Tribe, the
socially and educationally backward class or
such other group having disadvantage owing
to social, cultural, economical, geographical,
linguistic, gender or such other factor, as may
be specified by the appropriate Government,
by notification;

(e) “child belonging to weaker section”
means a child belonging to such parent or
guardian whose annual income is lower than
the minimum limit specified by the appropriate
Government, by notification;

(f) “elementary education” means the
education from first class to eighth class;

(g) “guardian”, in relation to a child, means
a person having the care and custody of that
child and includes a natural guardian or
guardian appointed or declared by a court or
a statute;

(h) “local authority” means a Municipal
Corporation or Municipal Council or Zila
Parishad or Nagar Panchayat or Panchayat, by
whatever name called, and includes such other
authority or body having administrative
control over the school or empowered by or
under any law for the time being in force to
function as a local authority in any city, town
or village;

(i) “National Commission for
Protection of Child Rights” means
the National Commission for
Protection of Child Rights
constituted under section 3 of the
Commissions for Protection of Child
Rights Act, 2005;

4 of 2006.

(j) “notification” means a notification
published in the Official Gazette;

(k) “parent” means either the natural or step
or adoptive father or mother of a child;

(l) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(m) “Schedule” means the Schedule annexed to this Act;

(n) “school” means any recognised school imparting elementary education and includes—

(i) a school established, owned or controlled by the appropriate Government or a local authority;

(ii) an aided school receiving aid or grants to meet whole or part of its expenses from the appropriate Government or the local authority;

(iii) a school belonging to specified category; and

(iv) an unaided school not receiving any kind of aid or grants to meet its expenses from the appropriate Government or the local authority;

(o) “screening procedure” means the method of selection for admission of a child, in preference over another, other than a random method;

(p) “specified category”, in relation to a school, means a school known as Kendriya Vidyalaya, Navodaya Vidyalaya, Sainik School or any other school having a distinct character which may be specified, by notification, by the appropriate Government;

(q) “State Commission for Protection of Child Rights” means the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under section 3 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005. 4 of 2006.

CHAPTER II

Right to Free and Compulsory Education

3. *Right of child to free and compulsory education.*— (1) Every child of the age of six

to fourteen years shall have a right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till completion of elementary education.

(2) For the purpose of sub-section (1), no child shall be liable to pay any kind of fee or charges or expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing the elementary education;

Provided that a child suffering from disability as defined in clause (i) of section 2 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection and Full Participation) Act, 1996, shall have the right to pursue free and compulsory elementary education in accordance with the provisions of Chapter V of the said Act. 1 of 1996.

4. *Special provisions for children not admitted to or who have not completed, elementary education.*— Where a child above six years of age has not been admitted in any school or though admitted, could not complete his or her elementary education, then, he or she shall be admitted in a class appropriate to his or her age:

Provided that where a child is directly admitted in a class appropriate to his or her age, then, he or she shall, in order to be at par with others, have a right to receive special training, in such manner, and within such time-limits, as may be prescribed:

Provided further that a child so admitted to elementary education shall be entitled to free education till completion of elementary education even after fourteen years.

5. *Right of transfer to other school.*— (1) Where in a school, there is no provision for completion of elementary education, a child shall have a right to seek transfer to any other school, excluding the school specified in sub-clauses (iii) and (iv) of clause (n) of section 2, for completing his or her elementary education.

(2) Where a child is required to move from one school to another, either within a State or outside, for any reason whatsoever, such child

shall have a right to seek transfer to any other school, excluding the school specified in sub-clauses (iii) and (iv) of clause (n) of section 2, for completing his or her elementary education.

(3) For seeking admission in such other school, the Head-teacher or in-charge of the school where such child was last admitted, shall immediately issue the transfer certificate:

Provided that delay in producing transfer certificate shall not be a ground for either delaying or denying admission in such other school:

Provided further that the Head-teacher or in-charge of the school delaying issuance of transfer certificate shall be liable for disciplinary action under the service rules applicable to him or her.

CHAPTER III

Duties of Appropriate Government, Local Authority and Parents

6. *Duty of appropriate Government and local authority to establish school.*— For carrying out the provisions of this Act, the appropriate Government and the local authority shall establish, within such area or limits of neighbourhood, as may be prescribed, a school, where it is not so established, within a period of three years from the commencement of this Act.

7. *Sharing of financial and other responsibilities.*— (1) The Central Government and the State Governments shall have concurrent responsibility for providing funds for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(2) The Central Government shall prepare the estimates of capital and recurring expenditure for the implementation of the provisions of the Act.

(3) The Central Government shall provide to the State Governments, as grants-in-aid of revenues, such percentage of expenditure

referred to in sub-section (2) as it may determine, from time to time, in consultation with the State Governments;

(4) The Central Government may make a request to the President to make a reference to the Finance Commission under sub-clause (d) of clause (3) of article 280 to examine the need for additional resources to be provided to any State Government so that the said State Government may provide its share of funds for carrying out the provisions of the Act.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (4), the State Government shall, taking into consideration the sums provided by the Central Government to a State Government under sub-section (3), and its other resources, be responsible to provide funds for implementation of the provisions of the Act.

(6) The Central Government shall—

(a) develop a framework of national curriculum with the help of academic authority specified under section 29;

(b) develop and enforce standards for training of teachers;

(c) provide technical support and resources to the State Government for promoting innovations, researches, planning and capacity building.

8. *Duties of appropriate Government.*— The appropriate Government shall—

(a) provide free and compulsory elementary education to every child:

Provided that where a child is admitted by his or her parents or guardian, as the case may be, in a school other than a school established, owned, controlled or substantially financed by funds provided directly or indirectly by the appropriate Government or a local authority, such child or his or her parents or guardian, as the case may be, shall not be entitled to

make a claim for reimbursement of expenditure incurred on elementary education of the child in such other school.

Explanation.— The term “compulsory education” means obligation of the appropriate Government to—

(i) provide free elementary education to every child of the age of six to fourteen years; and

(ii) ensure compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by every child of the age of six to fourteen years;

(b) ensure availability of a neighbourhood school as specified in section 6;

(c) ensure that the child belonging to weaker section and the child belonging to disadvantaged group are not discriminated against and prevented from pursuing and completing elementary education on any grounds;

(d) provide infrastructure including school building, teaching staff and learning equipment;

(e) provide special training facility specified in section 4;

(f) ensure and monitor admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by every child;

(g) ensure good quality elementary education conforming to the standards and norms specified in the Schedule;

(h) ensure timely prescribing of curriculum and courses of study for elementary education; and

(i) provide training facility for teachers.

9. *Duties of local authority.*— Every local authority shall—

(a) provide free and compulsory elementary education to every child:

Provided that where a child is admitted by his or her parents or guardian, as the case may be, in a school other than a school established, owned, controlled or substantially financed by funds provided directly or indirectly by the appropriate Government or a local authority, such child or his or her parents or guardian, as the case may be, shall not be entitled to make a claim for reimbursement of expenditure incurred on elementary education of the child in such other school;

(b) ensure availability of a neighbourhood school as specified in section 6;

(c) ensure that the child belonging to weaker section and the child belonging to disadvantaged group are not discriminated against and prevented from pursuing and completing elementary education on any grounds;

(d) maintain records of children up to the age of fourteen years residing within its jurisdiction, in such manner as may be prescribed;

(e) ensure and monitor admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by every child residing within its jurisdiction;

(f) provide infrastructure including school building, teaching staff and learning material;

(g) provide special training facility specified in section 4;

(h) ensure good quality elementary education conforming to the standards and norms specified in the Schedule;

(i) ensure timely prescribing of curriculum and courses of study for elementary education;

(j) provide training facility for teachers;

(k) ensure admission of children of migrant families;

(l) monitor functioning of schools within its jurisdiction; and

(m) decide the academic calendar.

10. *Duty of parents and guardian.*— It shall be the duty of every parent or guardian to admit or cause to be admitted his or her child or ward, as the case may be, to an elementary education in the neighbourhood school.

11. *Appropriate Government to provide for pre-school education.*— With a view to prepare children above the age of three years for elementary education and to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years, the appropriate Government may make necessary arrangement for providing free pre-school education for such children.

CHAPTER IV

Responsibilities of Schools and Teachers

12. *Extent of school's responsibility for free and compulsory education.*— (1) For the purposes of this Act, a school,—

(a) specified in sub-clause (i) of clause (n) of section 2 shall provide free and compulsory elementary education to all children admitted therein;

(b) specified in sub-clause (ii) of clause (n) of section 2 shall provide free and compulsory elementary education to such proportion of children admitted therein as its annual recurring aid or grants so received bears to its annual recurring expenses, subject to a minimum of twenty-five per cent.;

(c) specified in sub-clauses (iii) and (iv) of clause (n) of section 2 shall admit in class I, to the extent of at least twenty-five per cent. of the strength of that class, children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group in the neighbourhood and provide free and compulsory elementary education till its completion:

Provided further that where a school specified in clause (n) of section 2 imparts pre-school education, the provisions of clauses (a) to (c) shall apply for admission to such pre-school education.

(2) The school specified in sub-clause (iv) of clause (n) of section 2 providing free and compulsory elementary education as specified in clause (c) of sub-section (1) shall be reimbursed expenditure so incurred by it to the extent of per-child-expenditure incurred by the State, or the actual amount charged from the child, whichever is less, in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that such reimbursement shall not exceed per-child-expenditure incurred by a school specified in sub-clause (i) of clause (n) of section 2:

Provided further that where such school is already under obligation to provide free education to a specified number of children on account of it having received any land, building, equipment or other facilities, either free of cost or at a concessional rate, such school shall not be entitled for reimbursement to the extent of such obligation.

(3) Every school shall provide such information as may be required by the appropriate Government or the local authority, as the case may be.

13. *No capitation fee and screening procedure for admission.*— (1) No school or person shall, while admitting a child, collect any capitation fee and subject the child or his or her parents or guardian to any screening procedure.

(2) Any school or person, if in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1),—

(a) receives capitation fee, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten times the capitation fee charged;

(b) subjects a child to screening procedure, shall be punishable with fine

which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees for the first contravention and fifty thousand rupees for each subsequent contraventions.

14. Proof of age for admission.—

(1) For the purposes of admission to elementary education, the age of a child shall be determined on the basis of the birth certificate issued in accordance with the provisions of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 or on the basis of such other document, as may be prescribed.

(2) No child shall be denied admission in a school for lack of age proof.

15. No denial of admission.— A child shall be admitted in a school at the commencement of the academic year or within such extended period as may be prescribed:

Provided that no child shall be denied admission if such admission is sought subsequent to the extended period:

Provided further that any child admitted after the extended period shall complete his studies in such manner as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government.

16. Prohibition of holding back and expulsion.— No child admitted in a school shall be held back in any class or expelled from school till the completion of elementary education.

17. Prohibition of physical punishment and mental harassment to child.— (1) No child shall be subjected to physical punishment or mental harassment.

(2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be liable to disciplinary action under the service rules applicable to such person.

18. No school to be established without obtaining certificate of recognition.— (1) No

school, other than a school established, owned or controlled by the appropriate Government or the local authority, shall, after the commencement of this Act, be established or function, without obtaining a certificate of recognition from such authority, by making an application in such form and manner, as may be prescribed.

(2) The authority prescribed under sub-section (1) shall issue the certificate of recognition in such form, within such period, in such manner, and subject to such conditions, as may be prescribed:

Provided that no such recognition shall be granted to a school unless it fulfils norms and standards specified under section 19.

(3) On the contravention of the conditions of recognition, the prescribed authority shall, by an order in writing, withdraw recognition:

Provided that such order shall contain a direction as to which of the neighbourhood school, the children studying in the derecognised school, shall be admitted:

Provided further that no recognition shall be so withdrawn without giving an opportunity of being heard to such school, in such manner, as may be prescribed.

(4) With effect from the date of withdrawal of the recognition under sub-section (3), no such school shall continue to function.

(5) Any person who establishes or runs a school without obtaining certificate of recognition, or continues to run a school after withdrawal of recognition, shall be liable to fine which may extend to one lakh rupees and in case of continuing contraventions, to a fine of ten thousand rupees for each day during which such contravention continues.

19. Norms and standards for school.— (1) No school shall be established, or recognised, under section 18, unless it fulfils the norms and standards specified in the Schedule.

(2) Where a school established before the commencement of this Act does not fulfil the norms and standards specified in the Schedule, it shall take steps to fulfil such norms and standards at its own expenses, within a period of three years from the date of such commencement;

(3) Where a school fails to fulfil the norms and standards within the period specified under sub-section (2), the authority prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 18 shall withdraw recognition granted to such school in the manner specified under sub-section (3) thereof.

(4) With effect from the date of withdrawal of recognition under sub-section (3), no school shall continue to function.

(5) Any person who continues to run a school after the recognition is withdrawn, shall be liable to fine which may extend to one lakh rupees and in case of continuing contraventions, to a fine of ten thousand rupees for each day during which such contravention continues.

20. *Power to amend Schedule.*— The Central Government may, by notification, amend the Schedule by adding to, or omitting therefrom, any norms and standards.

21. *School Management Committee.*— (1) A school, other than a school specified in sub-clause (iv) of clause (n) of section 2, shall constitute a School Management Committee consisting of the elected representatives of the local authority, parents or guardians of children admitted in such school and teachers:

Provided that atleast three-fourth of members of such Committee shall be parents or guardians:

Provided further that proportionate representation shall be given to the parents or guardians of children belonging to disadvantaged group and weaker section:

Provided also that fifty per cent. of Members of such Committee shall be women.

(2) The School Management Committee shall perform the following functions, namely:—

(a) monitor the working of the school;

(b) prepare and recommend school development plan;

(c) monitor the utilisation of the grants received from the appropriate Government or local authority or any other source; and

(d) perform such other functions as may be prescribed.

22. *School Development Plan.*— (1) Every School Management Committee, constituted under sub-section (1) of section 21, shall prepare a School Development Plan, in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) The School Development Plan so prepared under sub-section (1) shall be the basis for the plans and grants to be made by the appropriate Government or local authority, as the case may be.

23. *Qualifications for appointment and terms and conditions of service of teachers.*— (1) Any person possessing such minimum qualifications, as laid down by an academic authority, authorised by the Central Government, by notification, shall be eligible for appointment as a teacher.

(2) Where a State does not have adequate institutions offering courses or training in teacher education, or teachers possessing minimum qualifications as laid down under sub-section (1) are not available in sufficient numbers, the Central Government may, if it deems necessary, by notification, relax the minimum qualifications required for appointment as a teacher, for such period, not exceeding five years, as may be specified in that notification:

Provided that a teacher who, at the commencement of this Act, does not possess minimum qualifications as laid down under sub-section (1), shall acquire such minimum qualifications within a period of five years.

(3) The salary and allowances payable to, and the terms and conditions of service of, teachers shall be such as may be prescribed.

24. Duties of teachers and redressal of grievances.— (1) A teacher appointed under sub-section (1) of section 23 shall perform the following duties, namely:—

(a) maintain regularity and punctuality in attending school;

(b) conduct and complete the curriculum in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 29;

(c) complete entire curriculum within the specified time;

(d) assess the learning ability of each child and accordingly supplement additional instructions, if any, as required;

(e) hold regular meetings with parents and guardians and apprise them about the regularity in attendance, ability to learn, progress made in learning and any other relevant information about the child; and

(f) perform such other duties as may be prescribed.

(2) A teacher committing default in performance of duties specified in sub-section (1), shall be liable to disciplinary action under the service rules applicable to him or her:

Provided that before taking such disciplinary action, reasonable opportunity of being heard shall be afforded to such teacher.

(3) The grievances, if any, of the teacher shall be redressed in such manner as may be prescribed.

25. Pupil-Teacher Ratio.— (1) Within six months from the date of commencement of this Act, the appropriate Government and the local authority shall ensure that the Pupil-Teacher Ratio, as specified in the Schedule, is maintained in each school.

(2) For the purpose of maintaining the Pupil-Teacher Ratio under sub-section (1), no teacher posted in a school shall be made to serve in any other school or office or deployed for any non-educational purpose, other than those specified in section 27.

26. Filling up vacancies of teachers.— The appointing authority, in relation to a school established, owned, controlled or substantially financed by funds provided directly or indirectly by the appropriate Government or by a local authority, shall ensure that vacancy of teacher in a school under its control shall not exceed ten per cent. of the total sanctioned strength.

27. Prohibition of deployment of teachers for non-educational purposes.— No teacher shall be deployed for any non-educational purposes other than the decennial population census, disaster relief duties or duties relating to elections to the local authority or the State Legislatures or Parliament, as the case may be.

28. Prohibition of private tuition by teacher.—No teacher shall engage himself or herself in private tuition or private teaching activity.

CHAPTER V

Curriculum and Completion of Elementary Education

29. Curriculum and evaluation procedure.— (1) The curriculum and the evaluation procedure for elementary education shall be laid down by an academic authority to be specified by the appropriate Government, by notification.

(2) The academic authority, while laying down the curriculum and the evaluation procedure under sub-section (1), shall take into consideration the following, namely:—

(a) conformity with the values enshrined in the Constitution;

(b) all round development of the child;

(c) building up child's knowledge, potentiality and talent;

(d) development of physical and mental abilities to the fullest extent;

(e) learning through activities, discovery and exploration in a child friendly and child-centered manner;

(f) medium of instructions shall, as far as practicable, be in child's mother tongue;

(g) making the child free of fear, trauma and anxiety and helping the child to express views freely;

(h) comprehensive and continuous evaluation of child's understanding of knowledge and his or her ability to apply the same.

30. *Examination and completion certificate.*— (1) No child shall be required to pass any Board examination till completion of elementary education.

(2) Every child completing his elementary education shall be awarded a certificate, in such form and in such manner, as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER VI

Protection of right of Children

31. *Monitoring of child's right to education.*— (1) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under section 3, or, as the case may be, the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under section 17, of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, shall, in addition to the functions assigned to them under that Act, also perform the following functions, namely:—

(a) examine and review the safeguards for rights provided by or under this Act and

recommend measures for their effective implementation;

(b) inquire into complaints relating to child's right to free and compulsory education; and

(c) take necessary steps as provided under sections 15 and 24 of the said Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act.

(2) The said Commissions shall, while inquiring into any matters relating to child's right to free and compulsory education under clause (c) of sub-section (1), have the same powers as assigned to them respectively under sections 14 and 24 of the said Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act.

(3) Where the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights has not been constituted in a State, the appropriate Government may, for the purpose of performing the functions specified in clauses (a) to (c) of sub-section (1), constitute such authority, in such manner and subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed.

32. *Redressal of grievances.*— (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 31, any person having any grievance relating to the right of a child under this Act may make a written complaint to the local authority having jurisdiction.

(2) After receiving the complaint under sub-section (1), the local authority shall decide the matter within a period of three months after affording a reasonable opportunity of being heard to the parties concerned.

(3) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the local authority may prefer an appeal to the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights or the authority prescribed under sub-section, (3) of section 31, as the case may be.

(4) The appeal preferred under sub-section (3) shall be decided by State Commission for Protection of Child Rights or the authority

prescribed under sub-section (3) of section 31, as the case may be, as provided under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 31.

33. Constitution of National Advisory Council.— (1) The Central Government shall constitute, by notification, a National Advisory Council, consisting of such number of Members, not exceeding fifteen, as the Central Government may deem necessary, to be appointed from amongst persons having knowledge and practical experience in the field of elementary education and child development.

(2) The functions of the National Advisory Council shall be to advise the Central Government on implementation of the provisions of the Act in an effective manner.

(3) The allowances and other terms and conditions of the appointment of Members of the National Advisory Council shall be such as may be prescribed,

34. Constitution of State Advisory Council.— (1) The State Government shall constitute, by notification, a State Advisory Council consisting of such number of Members, not exceeding fifteen, as the State Government may deem necessary, to be appointed from amongst persons having knowledge and practical experience in the field of elementary education and child development,

(2) The functions of the State Advisory Council shall be to advise the State Government on implementation of the provisions of the Act in an effective manner.

(3) The allowances and other terms and conditions of appointment of Members of the State Advisory Council shall be such as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER VII

Miscellaneous

35. Power to issue directions.— (1) The Central Government may issue such guidelines

to the appropriate Government or, as the case may be, the local authority, as it deems fit for the purposes of implementation of the provisions of this Act.

(2) The appropriate Government may issue guidelines and give such directions, as it deems fit, to the local authority or the School Management Committee regarding implementation of the provisions of this Act.

(3) The local authority may issue guidelines and give such directions, as it deems fit, to the School Management Committee regarding implementation of the provisions of this Act.

36. Previous sanction for prosecution.— No prosecution for offences punishable under sub-section (2) of section 13, sub-section (5) of section 18 and sub-section (5) of section 19 shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of an officer authorised in this behalf, by the appropriate Government, by notification.

37. Protection of action taken in good faith.— No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government, the State Government, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights, the local authority, the School Management Committee or any person, in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done, in pursuance of this Act, or any rules or order made thereunder,

38. Power to appropriate Government to make rules.— (1) The appropriate Government may, by notification, make rules, for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the manner of giving special training and the time-limit thereof, under first proviso to section 4;

(b) the area or limits for establishment of a neighbourhood school, under section 6;

(c) the manner of maintenance of records of children up to the age of fourteen years, under clause (d) of section 9;

(d) the manner and extent of reimbursement of expenditure, under sub-section (2) of section 12;

(e) any other document for determining the age of child under sub-section (1) of section 14;

(f) the extended period for admission and the manner of completing study if admitted after the extended period, under section 15;

(g) the authority, the form and manner of making application for certificate of recognition, under sub-section (1) of section 18;

(h) the form, the period, the manner and the conditions for issuing certificate of recognition, under sub-section (2) of section 18;

(i) the manner of giving opportunity of hearing under second proviso to sub-section (3) of section 18;

(j) the other functions to be performed by School Management Committee under clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 21;

(k) the manner of preparing School Development Plan under sub-section (1) of section 22;

(l) the salary and allowances payable to, and the terms and conditions of service of, teacher, under sub-section (3) of section 23;

(m) the duties to be performed by the teacher under clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 24;

(n) the manner of redressing grievances of teachers under sub-section (3) of section 24;

(o) the form and manner, of awarding certificate for completion of elementary education under sub-section (2) of section 30;

(p) the authority, the manner of its constitution and the terms and conditions therefor, under sub-section (3) of section 31;

(q) the allowances and other terms and conditions of appointment of Members of the National Advisory Council under sub-section (3) of section 33;

(r) the allowances and other terms and conditions of appointment of Members of the State Advisory Council under sub-section (3) of section 34.

(3) Every rule made under this Act and every notification issued under sections 20 and 23 by the Central Government shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or notification or both Houses agree that the rule or notification should not be made, the rule or notification shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or notification.

(4) Every rule or notification made by the State Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the State Legislatures.

THE SCHEDULE

(See sections 19 to 25)

Norms and Standards for a School

Sl. No.	Item	Norms and Standards														
1.	Number of teachers:															
	(a) For first class to fifth class	<table><tr><td>Admitted children</td><td>Number of teachers</td></tr><tr><td>Up to Sixty</td><td>Two</td></tr><tr><td>Between sixty-one to ninety</td><td>Three</td></tr><tr><td>Between Ninety-one to one hundred and twenty</td><td>Four</td></tr><tr><td>Between One hundred and twenty-one to two hundred</td><td>Five</td></tr><tr><td>Above One hundred and fifty children</td><td>Five plus one Head-teacher</td></tr><tr><td>Above Two hundred children</td><td>Pupil-Teacher Ratio (excluding Head-teacher) shall not exceed forty.</td></tr></table>	Admitted children	Number of teachers	Up to Sixty	Two	Between sixty-one to ninety	Three	Between Ninety-one to one hundred and twenty	Four	Between One hundred and twenty-one to two hundred	Five	Above One hundred and fifty children	Five plus one Head-teacher	Above Two hundred children	Pupil-Teacher Ratio (excluding Head-teacher) shall not exceed forty.
Admitted children	Number of teachers															
Up to Sixty	Two															
Between sixty-one to ninety	Three															
Between Ninety-one to one hundred and twenty	Four															
Between One hundred and twenty-one to two hundred	Five															
Above One hundred and fifty children	Five plus one Head-teacher															
Above Two hundred children	Pupil-Teacher Ratio (excluding Head-teacher) shall not exceed forty.															
	(b) For sixth class to eighth class	<p>(1) At least one teacher per class so that there shall be at least one teacher each for—</p> <p>(i) Science and Mathematics;</p> <p>(ii) Social Studies;</p> <p>(iii) Languages.</p> <p>(2) At least one teacher for every thirty-five children.</p> <p>(3) Where admission of children is above one hundred—</p> <p>(i) a full time head-teacher;</p> <p>(ii) part time instructors for—</p> <p>(A) Art Education;</p> <p>(B) Health and Physical Education;</p> <p>(C) Work Education.</p>														
2.	Building	<p>All-weather building consisting of—</p> <p>(i) at least one class-room for every teacher and an office-cum-store-cum-Head teacher's room;</p> <p>(ii) barrier-free access;</p> <p>(iii) separate toilets for boys and girls;</p> <p>(iv) safe and adequate drinking water facility to all children;</p> <p>(v) a kitchen where mid-day meal is cooked in the school;</p> <p>(vi) playground;</p> <p>(vii) arrangements for securing the school building by boundary wall or fencing.</p>														
3.	Minimum number of working days/ /instructional hours in an academic year	<p>(i) two hundred working days for first class to fifth class;</p>														

	(ii) two hundred and twenty working days for sixth class to eighth class;
	(iii) eight hundred instructional hours per academic year for first class to fifth class;
	(iv) one thousand instructional hours per academic year for sixth class to eighth class.
4. Minimum number of working hours per week for the teacher	forty-five teaching including preparation hours.
5. Teaching learning equipment	Shall be provided to each class as required.
6. Library	There shall be a library in each school providing newspaper, magazines and books on all subjects, including story-books.
7. Play material, games and sports equipment	Shall be provided to each class as required.



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